

**REMARKS**

Reconsideration and allowance of the subject application are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-5 and 7 are all the claims pending in the application. Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims define patentable subject matter.

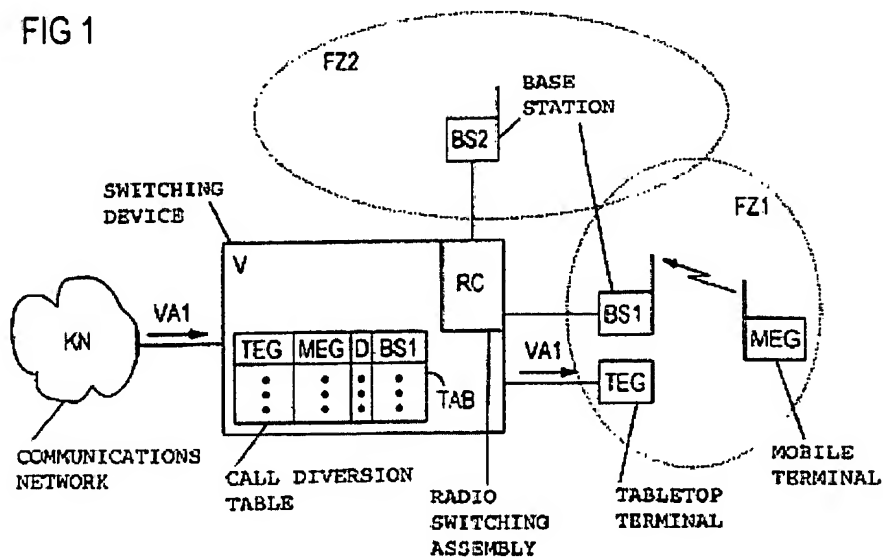
**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 1-4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Amereller et al. (U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0039188; "Amereller"). Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-4 and 7 would not have been anticipated by or rendered obvious in view of Amereller.

Claim 1 recites, inter alia, "a method enabling a mobile user... to switch between said *public* land mobile network and said *private* network." The Examiner alleges that Amereller discloses such features of claim 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The Examiner asserts that "the base station BS2 in radio cell FZ2 reads on a public land mobile network" (See Office Action: page 3). However, as shown below in Fig. 1 of Amereller,

FIG 1



both BS2 and BS1 are shown as being attached to the Switching Device V and the Communications network KN. As such, both FZ1 and FZ2 are necessarily part of the same overall network KN. Indeed, the call diversion system described in Amereller are directed to forwarding of calls *within a workplace*, and as such, is directed at best to a diversion of calls within a single *private* network (See Amereller: [0003], “Call diversion is often used to divert calls which are intended for a fixed terminal located at a user’s workplace to another terminal when the user leaves his workplace.”). The fact that the base stations BS1 and BS2 may be implemented with different standards such as Bluetooth, DECT and GSM does not negate the fact that “[t]he base stations BS1 and BS2 are each coupled to a radio switching assembly RC of the switching device V,” which thereby indicates that they are part of the same communications network KN which is a private network (See Amereller: [0009]; [0022]; [0025]).

Unlike the recited method of claim 1<sup>1</sup>, Amereller fails to make any allusion to such collaboration between private and public network. Rather, in Amereller, calls are made within the same type of private network using a PBX which switches calls within the private network. Such is why Amereller describes that a measurement of radio signal is needed, since the monitoring of the level of radio signal allows for identification of the base station closest to the user terminal when switching calls.

As such, since the call diversion system described in Amereller is directed to a call forwarding between sub-networks within a private network, Applicant respectfully submits that

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<sup>1</sup> The method recited in claim 1 routes calls which are initially dedicated to a public mobile terminal (PLMN: public land mobile network) towards a private mobile terminal (WLAN) of the same user as soon as the private terminal is located in the private network WLAN.

Amereller fails to disclose or suggest at least “a method enabling a mobile user... to switch between said *public* land mobile network and said *private* network,” as recited in claim 1.

Further, Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner’s assertion that the networks FZ1 and FZ2 may each be a network of different type (See Office Action: page 3). While Amereller describes the use of different wireless standards such as Bluetooth, DECT and GSM, Applicant respectfully submits that Amereller is simply silent regarding any description of the networks FZ1 and FZ2 *each* being of different type.

If anything, it seems more likely that the base stations BS1 and BS2 would be of a common network type. For example, Amereller describes *both* BS1 and BS2 as utilizing the wireless standard of DECT (See Amereller: [0024], lines 1-3, “The base stations BS1 and BS2 may, for example, be in the form of DECT base stations (DECT: Digital Enhanced Cordless Telephony), which belong to the same or to different radio networks.”). As such, Applicant respectfully submits that the network type, once selected, will likely be of the same standard and type for FZ1 and FZ2.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable over Amereller. Further, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 2, 3 and 4 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 1.

With respect to independent claim 7, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 7 is patentable under the rationale analogous to those mentioned with respect to claim 1. In particular, claim 7 recites, *inter alia*, “an activation unit which sends the *public land mobile network* a call forwarding activation message if the terminal at least able to connect to the

*wireless local area network* is present in a coverage area of the wireless local area network...”

Thus, claim 7 is patentable over Amereller.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amereller in view of Graham (U.S Patent Application No. 2003/0060215 A1; “Graham”).

Applicant respectfully submits that Graham fails to make up for the deficiencies of Amereller noted above. That is, Graham fails to teach or suggest at least switching calls between private and public networks of different standard and type. Graham plainly states that the system and method described in Graham takes place within a wireless communication system of a single type (See Graham: [0006]).

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 5 is patentable over Amereller in view of Graham.

**Conclusion**

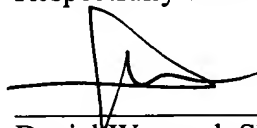
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

**RESPONSE Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116**  
**U.S. Application No. 10/784,225**

**Attorney Docket No.: Q79932**

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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